

1963

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A7113

cities in Arkansas celebrated industry recognition events hailing the economic roles of industrial operations in their communities and welcoming the many new manufacturing corporations who have moved into Arkansas.

The city editor of the Forreest City (Ark.) Times-Herald, Mr. Howie Bonham, used the week of industry recognition in his city to write a feature article on the development of his city and to link with it the splendid role in Arkansas development of Mr. W. W. Campbell, Forreest City banker and vice chairman of the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission. The article is an excellent one in that it graphically depicts the industrial growth of Arkansas by using Forreest City as an example and, at the same time, illustrates the progressive thinking of our Arkansas citizens as exemplified by Mr. Will Campbell.

The article written by Mr. Bonham will be of interest to the Members, and it is a pleasure to place it in the Record:

THE COTTON ERA ENDS AS CITY INDUSTRIALIZES

(By Howie Bonham)

When W. W. "Will" Campbell settles back into his comfortable office chair and talks about his favorite subject, his eyes crinkle from a hint of a smile. His favorite subject is Forreest City economic growth and the smile does not mean he takes the matter lightly, but more likely the inner glow which comes from seeing years of study, planning, and hard work blossom forth has found its way to his dignified face.

Recognition for progress is not novel to the chairman of the board of the First National Bank of Eastern Arkansas. Back in November of 1948, Fortune magazine did a feature article naming him as an outstanding country banker.

During his 63-year banking career, he has acted in official roles in countless banking association projects. At present, he is vice chairman of the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission (AIDC).

FORREEST CITY'S GROWTH

To completely recap the industrial growth of Forreest City during this Industry Recognition Week, Campbell's role cannot be omitted, although he emphatically stresses that the citizens of Forreest City have played a more vital part. But when you visit him, there is no escaping the idea that his patience and wisdom have permeated the Forreest City economic transition.

As a banker, of course, he has channeled monetary assets into business enterprise most of his life. And every thriving community needs alert banking. But Campbell is more than a moneylender—he is an economic coordinator, a man who molds energies into fruitful output, and ever so modestly.

This week is devoted to industry recognition in Forreest City. The Forreest City Chamber of Commerce, civic clubs, newspapers, city administrations, and countless others have given themselves unselfishly to creating a city of business growth, mellowed with the ingredients of a community of good abode.

COTTON ECONOMY

The transition from a cotton economy to a balanced one, humming efficiently as surplus farmworkers find employment in local plants, has happened because of the faith and perseverance of the citizens. It is their story. And it is Will Campbell's story.

Up until 1950, Forreest City was a prosperous farm community. Mostly cotton found its way to the cash markets, and the cotton

loans of Forreest City banks were prevalent. The only industries as we think of them today were the Forreest City cotton oil mill, Forreest City compress, and Forreest City machine works.

THE PIVOTAL YEAR

The pivotal year for economic growth was in 1950. In that year the city leased the utility plant to Arkansas Power & Light, because the community had outgrown the distribution facilities of the city utility. However, even then, the germ of a balanced economy was traveling about. In Campbell's words: "Although the community needed increased power facilities then, in the backs of our minds was the conviction that if we had more power, we could invite industry in."

The Forreest City population in 1950 was approximately 6,500, and the First National Bank deposits were \$7,600,000. With two railroads and Highways 70 and 1, the city was becoming a small distribution center; companies moved in district offices.

THE MODERN ERA

In 1953 when Lerner-Sloan opened their pants factory the modern era of industrialization commenced. Today the plant employs about 400 persons. Citizens bought company bonds to build the factory.

The big news from industrially-ambitious Arkansas came in 1954 when the State legislature established the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission and passed an enabling act which makes it possible for cities like Forreest City to form industrial corporations in order to finance industry within their boundaries. An outgrowth of this legislation was the Forreest City Industrial Corporation, which has been instrumental in the industrial hunt.

INDUSTRIAL ERA AFTER 1950

Using independent financing and a gift of land from the city, Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co. built its sleek plant in 1955. This facility furnishes all hoisting equipment for the Yale & Towne system and currently employs 425 persons.

General Industries, maker of electric motors, moved into the community's industrial picture in 1960 and today employs approximately 400 people.

MORE ELECTRICITY

Another impetus to power for industry was provided by Woodruff Electric, a co-op in the REA system. It furnishes the power for General Industries and will hook into the new Forreest City Machine Works installation. In 1962, Airtherm, Inc., producer of air-conditioning parts and employer of about 75 workers, built their new plant using independent financing.

As mentioned, this year marked one of expansion for Forreest City Machine Works, which was the forerunner of all heavy industry when it started business in 1946. This maker of farm equipment hires from 75 to 80.

Finally, in the parade of new plants, is the gigantic structure now underway to house Warwick Electronics. Warwick manufactures electronic products for Sears, Roebuck & Co. During the completion year 1964, their management envisions a work force of 1,000.

Although the financing of these plants was handled in different ways, there have consistently been expenses which the community has eagerly borne. Sewerage, water, the airport, and schools are a few of the examples in which citizens have cheerfully spent more money to attract industry.

"Citizens have met every requirement," said Campbell, "Financial and otherwise in negotiating with and attracting industry."

Looking to the future, Campbell sees great applications in the economic transition. He feels that industry provides the only method of keeping our young people in the community. Otherwise, they are educated here

at great expense and take their productive abilities elsewhere.

FARMING GOES WITH INDUSTRY

The industrialization does not diminish the importance of farming, either. Rather, he feels farmers will prosper as never before. Better seeds, mechanization, higher yields will enhance his pocket. The surplus farm labor will be attracted by goodpaying industrial jobs.

RESULTS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

The results of this magical word "industrialization" have been obvious. The bank's capital assets and deposits have doubled since 1950. The Arkansas Industrial Development Commission estimated Forreest City's population will double by 1970 (20,000).

When the interstate highway system is completed, the cloverleaf will increase accessibility to the city, and there is already talk about suppliers for the industrial plants locating here.

"Our future is bright," says Campbell proudly. "The groundwork has been laid, and the community will undergo a facelifting as mercantile businesses update their facilities. We must not stop now."

One has the feeling as he shakes hands with "Will" Campbell that Forreest City will not stop now.

A Bill To Impose Additional Duties on Cattle, Beef, and Veal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 18, 1963

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill today to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 and to impose additional duties on cattle, beef and veal imported in excess of annual quotas. The proposed legislation will increase duties substantially on overquota imports: first, by 5 cents a pound on cattle weighing less than 700 pounds; second, by 6 cents a pound on cattle weighing more than 700 pounds; and, third, by 12 cents a pound on beef and veal, fresh, chilled or frozen.

These tariff increases will, I believe, restore to American cattlemen much of the domestic market lost to foreign countries in recent years—and with this would come a much-needed strengthening of cattle prices. The time has come for the administration to either support this legislation to impose higher tariffs on imported livestock or to enter into voluntary agreements with the major foreign importing nations to restrict beef imports in a manner similar to that already worked out for dairy products and cotton textiles.

The United States imposes only a token tariff on beef imports—averaging a little more than 1½ to 2½ cents a pound. This represents an open invitation to foreign producers to step up both production and exports to this country. In its outlook report for 1964, the U.S. Department of Agriculture predicts that American beef importations will remain extremely high. Last year, the United States took 79 percent of Australia's beef and veal exports and, for the past

A7114

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

November 18

8 years, we have been the market for 90 percent of New Zealand's boneless beef exports.

Today approximately 11 percent of the beef consumed in the United States is imported. Fresh beef imports increased from 414 million pounds in 1960 to 863 million pounds in 1962. Live cattle imports jumped from 845,000 head in 1960 to 1,232,000 in 1962. There have been comparable increases in mutton and lamb imports.

Today choice-fed cattle bring about 25 percent less than they did a year ago in the livestock markets of Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago. And when the profits are largely eliminated from cattle feeding, the price effect is felt not only in the feeding lots but back on the range, as well.

Even as poor a nation as Haiti, which cannot feed its own population adequately, exported 2.7 million pounds of meat to the United States in the last fiscal year. This fact is a sidelight of the Bobby Baker scandal currently rocking Washington. Cattlemen believe price troubles facing their industry have been caused by unprecedented heavy imports of beef. They foresee continuing depressed prices for domestic cattle unless these imports are substantially reduced.

Western Kansas farmers receive most of their income from wheat and cattle and as I indicated on October 18, this year, the cattle industry is in deep trouble and has been for some time—largely because huge importations of foreign beef have been hammering down prices received by domestic producers. The "Farm Income Situation" released this week by the U.S. Department of Agriculture states that realized net income in 1964 is expected to be 5 percent or more below 1963. This would make farm income in 1964 less than in 1960, the last year of President Eisenhower's administration.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture contends it is powerless to act. The Federal Tariff Commission, however, unquestionably has authority to impose either higher tariffs or quotas or both, on foreign beef. Thus far the Commission has been reluctant to act. Congress, therefore, in my opinion, must override this reluctance with legislation.

Howard L. Jones, All-American

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 18, 1963

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, just recently, Sports Illustrated carried the following inscription in an article titled "They Met the Challenges of a Changing Era," in reference to Howard L. Jones, Colgate:

A fullback and All-American goalie on Colgate's hockey team, he spent three years as a pilot in the European Air Transport

Command before returning to Colgate as a faculty member in the education department. His interest in education never diminished. He is now president of Northfield and Mt. Hermon preparatory schools in Northfield, Mass., and for the past 2 years has been working to help establish the first college in the Virgin Islands.

The inscription was in conjunction with the magazine's annual silver anniversary award to 25 college football players from the class of 1939 for distinguished activities and outstanding qualities of citizenship since graduation from college.

The only resident of Massachusetts to receive the award this year, Howard Jones is a distinguished American and I am deeply grateful that he lives in the First Congressional District, where he continues to add immeasurably to the already outstanding education activities in the area.

A fine explanation of the award, and a brief background sketch of Howard Jones appeared in the Greenfield Recorder Gazette of November 6, 1963, and I am proud to insert the article in the Record. The article follows:

HOWARD JONES, ALL-AMERICAN

NORTHFIELD.—Dr. Howard L. Jones, president of Northfield and Mount Hermon Schools, is among 25 American men named this week to Sports Illustrated's Silver Anniversary All-America Award.

The award was made to men who played senior varsity football in the season of 1938 and was based on their achievements during the past 25 years.

Two other educators received the award: Dr. Jerome "Bud" Holland, president of Hampton Institute, and Dr. Charles C. Sprague, dean of Tulane University School of Medicine. Dr. Jones was among 71 nominated for the award.

The winning list reads like a who's who of American industry and the professions. Included also are four who made sports headlines in their day: Marshall Goldberg, Allie Reynolds, Davey O'Brien, and Bill Osganski. But, in this unique award, judgment is made not on the superior quality of football the man played 25 years ago but on the nature and extent of the man's performance in his career and way of life in the intervening 25 years. Nomination must come from the man's alma mater and the voting is by a panel of nationally distinguished citizens.

As Sports Illustrated points out, these men did not have an easy course to follow to their present eminent heights. The opening day of the collegiate football season in 1938 was the day of the Munich Pact and Hitler's march on Czechoslovakia. It was a year of fears and tensions and, in June 1939, they received their diplomas in a world about to erupt into the chaos of World War II. Almost all of them devoted years of their young lives to military service.

Dr. Jones was the nominee of Colgate University, where he lettered in football and won all-American honors as a goalie in hockey. He is a descendant of one of the founders of the university. He earned his M.A. and doctorate degrees from Syracuse University and spent 3 years as an Army Air Corps pilot with the European Air Transport Command during World War II.

Dr. Jones joined the faculty of Colgate University as an instructor in education in 1947. His career at Colgate saw him become director and then vice president in charge of development and the fruition of his work brought large expansion in facilities, improved faculty salaries and a wide variety of specialized grants to aid in faculty research.

The Next Phase in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KATHARINE ST. GEORGE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 18, 1963

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, the following article appeared in the London Daily Express, under the dateline of November 12, 1963.

The British have far greater knowledge and understanding of Asia and Africa than we do, and after all, why not, they have been working closely in both for the past 100 years.

It is quite obvious from the article that it is looked upon as a fact that the United States was responsible for the recent coup in South Vietnam, and also for the bloodletting that ensued. Maybe this was necessary and desirable and maybe it was not, but in either case the responsibility is ours and methinks the chickens may come home to roost:

THE NEXT PHASE IN VIETNAM: AS SAIGON RETURNS TO NORMAL AFTER THE OVERTHROW OF THE DIEM REGIME, THE NEW GOVERNMENT IS FACED WITH THE STILL UNSOLVED PROBLEMS OF THE WAR AGAINST COMMUNISM

SAIGON.—The wild shooting in Saigon that followed the overthrow of the Diem family by no means ended the war in South Vietnam. The big question now is whether the generals who have taken over are united enough and tough enough to wage a successful battle against the Communist Viet Cong in the Mekong Delta.

The American and British Embassies in Saigon fervently hope they will be. One Western diplomat said that the revolution came at "the 11th hour," and that if President Diem had remained in power, the war against communism would have been lost "at an increasing pace."

The government's jurisdiction really runs only in the cities and major towns. The countryside is a free roaming ground, both militarily and politically, for the Communists.

Because of the vast cost of military operations, Washington is looking more and more closely at the fighting war. President Diem was expendable because he resisted American ideas, and therefore, in the American view, made life more expensive for the American taxpayer. True, he made himself immensely unpopular with Buddhists, but among responsible Americans there is still serious disagreement as to how much that really mattered.

No one has ever believed that under Diem's regime there was democracy, or even, except a few Vietnamese intellectuals, that democracy was desirable. Communism had to be beaten, and for that the little-comprehended idea of democracy was too weak a weapon. Ngo Dinh Diem had the approval of the Americans when he tried to create his own form of dictatorship.

THREE QUESTIONS

American ruthlessness has been beaten before by American sentimentality. The Buddhist leadership in South Vietnam, according to South Vietnamese police records, which Americans do not dispute, is thoroughly permeated by communism. But the funeral pyres of Buddhist priests were more than American public opinion could take.

The American Embassy in Saigon, followed faithfully by the British, supported Diem's dictatorship until the realization came that

1963

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A7115

the Buddhist suicides were, as presented in the world's press, revolting world opinion.

It is true enough that those monks focused attention on public discontent in South Vietnam, and thus acted as a catalyst for troublemakers far outside the Buddhist fold. But the discontent was there before, while the Western Powers were silently acquiescent.

Three things really worry the Americans and the British now in South Vietnam, and none of them relates to public opinion there. One is whether the cost of military operations can be reduced; the second is whether the new Government is strong enough to prosecute the war against the Vietcong; and the third is what the fresh French interest in the country really means.

In the final phases of the debacle the advice of the American Embassy in Saigon was studiously ignored. There were "strategic hamlets" which were militarily untenable except at the great cost of airdropping supplies by the American Air Force. The strategic hamlets in South Vietnam are what the "new villages" were in Malaya during the emergency. They are a means of putting the rural inhabitants behind barbed wire in a concentration so as to be able to protect them—and also to keep a sharp eye on them. The Americans are now prepared to withdraw into towns and cities more easily defended, and to wait for a better opportunity to start an advance.

The generals now running the Government are a mixed bunch, too mixed for their own good, in the main pro-French and more anti-North Vietnamese than anti-Communist, which is an important distinction. The Americans are happy with "Big Minh," but not so confident that he and his colleagues—if they remain colleagues—have the united drive to do what is wanted. Diem, in fact, may have been dumb, but he was dedicated. There are many American soldiers in exposed positions in South Vietnam who realize this only too well.

Yet the Americans, at the very least, were tacit partners in the coup, with the British running happily behind. Almost every army unit that moved up to fire at the Presidential palace last Friday automatically had American officers and NCO's attached. The Americans, at least in an advisory capacity, assisted in the attack on the palace simply because they were so attached.

There were no orders given, as there were, for example, to British officers in India and Pakistan in 1947 that they should resign in case of battle. It was, indeed, on American military advice that the boundaries of the 3d and 4th South Vietnamese Corps were altered last weekend, thus making it possible for the 3d Corps to take part in the revolt.

TURNING POINT

All this having been said, there was clearly a time when the rebellion might have failed. The marines set things alight by taking over the post office and broadcasting station, and the air force, long known for its antagonism toward Diem, was willing to fire rockets in the direction of the palace even if it failed to hit it, but Big Minh hesitated. When he came in, Diem's regime was over, but clearly he had been more hesitant than the Americans in wishing it so.

The universal gasp of surprise that followed Diem's end left even the Communists breathless. Hanoi Radio was able only to say that the Americans had replaced him by a more docile puppet. That could be a very wrong assessment. What the Americans wanted was someone who would give all his attention to prosecuting the war against the Communists in South Vietnam. They believed, with some reason, that Diem was more interested in preserving his and his family's power, but now no one really knows whose is the power, nor whether it is primarily concerned with fighting communism.

The 70-percent Buddhist population of South Vietnam has ostensibly triumphed over the Roman Catholic minority, though the new government is being sensible and sensitive in not mentioning this. But neither Buddhism nor Roman Catholicism proved any moral barrier to communism in North Vietnam.

In the Asia that is east of India only one man has beaten communism on its own ground without massive foreign aid, and that is Lee Kuan Yew, Premier of Singapore. He has been ruthless about it but has preserved the popular vote.

South Korea's leaders have been far more ruthless, but they are backed by United Nations troop support such as South Vietnam cannot command.

Now there is a brief burst of gaiety in Saigon. But behind all the smiles is the question: Who is going to win?

FRENCH INFLUENCE

One South Vietnamese who would call himself an intellectual said in the quiet that followed the shelling that South Vietnam was not yet ready, and indeed had no preparation, for democracy. When one then asked, "What was the revolution for?" the answer was, "It was for the Americans," and one was back on familiar Asian ground. The outsider can't deny that the Americans—and the British—wanted a change of government, or even that most South Vietnamese wanted it, but he wonders whether any of the parties concerned had a clear idea of what was coming.

The generals who are behind the present Government are not united, though they are in loose cohesion. They intend, in the time-honored fashion of the generation's military revolutionaries, to hand back power to civilians.

Politicians exiled by Diem are flying back into Saigon at verbal loggerheads as soon as they step out of their aircraft. Students, who were embracing soldiers the day they were liberated after Diem's crass policy of mass arrests, were facing the same troops across barricades 24 hours later when they decided that they disapproved of the newly constituted Government.

Altogether, the face of satisfaction presented in the American and British Embassies is difficult to copy. One report being circulated in Saigon, clearly with Western inspiration, is that Diem was preparing to negotiate with Hanoi through the mediation of the French Government. No Vietnamese I have met, including the most passionate Diem-haters, believes this. In fact, French interests in, and influence on, the new Government seems far more likely to bear on rapprochement between Hanoi and Saigon than any weight used during Diem's regime. In Saigon the local terror has gone, but the ultimate terror remains.

Freedom of the Press in Puerto Rico

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. A. FERNÓS-ISERN

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER FROM PUERTO RICO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 18, 1963

Mr. FERNÓS-ISERN. Mr. Speaker, last week our distinguished colleague from Indiana [Mr. ROUDEBUSH] extended his remarks in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to include an article by Robert Jones which appeared in the November 5, 1963, edition of the Indianapolis Star. Our colleague prefaced

his remarks by stating that he was not personally acquainted with Mr. Jones, nor had knowledge of the authenticity of the affairs in Puerto Rico which Mr. Jones portrayed in his article. He limited himself to include the article with his remarks as a matter of possible interest to Members of the House in view of legislation, which was recently before this body and which pertained to the study of Puerto Rico's relationships with the United States. He indicated that it might possibly evoke comments on Puerto Rican affairs by other Members.

I think it is my duty to comment at this time. I shall begin by making reference to what is said in Mr. Jones' article concerning government censorship of the press in Puerto Rico.

It is interesting to note that charges of a similar nature were made recently by a spokesman of the "Puerto Rico Pro Independence Movement" who appeared before a Senate subcommittee while Puerto Rican legislation adopted by this House was being considered. Also, that as a consequence, on November 8, 1963, the Puerto Rican English language newspaper, the San Juan Star, one of our leading newspapers, published an editorial, which reads as follows:

NEWS TO US

A representative of the Puerto Rico independence movement told a subcommittee of the Senate Territories Committee in Washington yesterday that there is government control of the press in Puerto Rico. That certainly is news to us.

If there is government control of the press here it is the most subtle kind of control in the history of free journalism. We have, on occasion, as our regular readers know, made statements in this space that would have led the writer to the gallows, or the electric chair, or before a firing squad or had our newspaper confiscated in any one of dozens of countries on earth.

A country, for example, that might be governed by the type of man who made such a ridiculous statement yesterday before a Senate committee.

Concerning Mr. Jones' statement in the Indianapolis Star, another leading Puerto Rican newspaper, the Spanish language El Mundo, in its edition of November 13—the very day that the Jones article was offered for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—published on its front page the following article:

[Translation from El Mundo of San Juan, P.R., Nov. 13, 1963]

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS UPHELD

The subject of the freedom of the press in Puerto Rico has popped up again. It has been discussed in the last few days at La Parguera and Indianapolis, Ind. The junior chamber (of commerce) was holding its annual meeting at La Parguera and our directors said there, among other things that within a few days: "I shall go before the annual meeting of the Inter-American Press Society and once more I will tell the corresponding committee that in Puerto Rico we have absolute freedom of the press."

He took advantage of the occasion to deny and repudiate a fib published in the Indianapolis Star, written by its Caribbean correspondent Robert Jones. Jones said that the Puerto Rican press for all practical purposes is under governmental censorship.

Jones wrote a series of lies concerning Puerto Rico, including the fib that here the press doesn't criticize the government, because the government is the greatest adver-

A7116

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

November 18

tiser and the papers know that they would lose the bulk of their advertising if they openly attack the government. To this the director of *El Mundo* replied: "In Puerto Rico there doesn't exist such a situation and we hope it will never exist; but if, unfortunately, there ever were the remotest attempt to establish it, the free press and the free opinion of the country would go to the maximum in their sacrifice to safeguard that precious freedom without which we wouldn't be able to live."

Again, in its edition of November 14, 1963, *El Mundo* editorialized as follows: [Translation from *El Mundo* of Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1963]

AGAINST THE FIS

The newspaper Indianapolis Star of the city of the same name in the State of Indiana has just published a string of fibs that speak ill of its responsibility as a public informant. The information which appeared on the November 5 edition is signed by a Mr. Robert Jones, who is identified as "Star correspondent for the Caribbean."

We do not know who this Mr. Jones is. But what we do know is that it doesn't do him any favor to write without rhyme or reason, filling almost two columns of the editorial page of the Star with a string of opinions and conclusions that haven't any basis in reality. It might be said that this correspondent in the Caribbean, although he dates his dispatch in San Juan, wrote it from a rowboat anchored in latitude 15° and longitude 68°, which is about the geographic center of the Caribbean Sea.

If Mr. Jones had gotten a little closer to San Juan and if he had checked the prejudices which he listened to, God knows where and from what source, he might have sent to his paper a less fantastic dispatch. And as to fantasy, see to what extremes the correspondent can go:

"For all practical purposes, the Puerto Rican dailies are under government censure."

"There is no need for an official censure to maintain a press under control. The editors of the Puerto Rican papers know well the party line. They know that they would lose the bulk of their advertisements if they openly attacked the Governor."

This is a gratuitous and coarse offense made by the Indianapolis Star to the Puerto Rican press. We return it.

And we add: In Puerto Rico there doesn't exist such a situation nor do we expect that it will ever exist; but if there ever were, to our misfortune, the remotest attempt to establish it, the free press and the free opinion of the country would go to the maximum sacrifice to safeguard this precious freedom without which we cannot live.

El Mundo will shortly attend the annual meeting of the Inter-American Press Society and, once more, shall inform the corresponding commission that in Puerto Rico we have absolute freedom of the press. A freedom completely divorced from illegitimate interests. The liberty which all, absolutely all, Puerto Ricans are proud to fully maintain.

There are other aspects of Mr. Jones' article to which I shall refer. Mr. Jones states that we have in Puerto Rico something called party commissars. Where Mr. Jones got this notion is unknown to me. The only possible explanation I can think of is that Mr. Jones may have heard in Puerto Rico the Spanish word *comisario* and he has translated it into commissar. The translation for *comisario* would be commissioner. For instance, while in English we say "High Commissioner," such as Spain used to have in Morocco, in Spanish he was called "Alto Comi-

sario." From my boyhood days, I remember that there existed in Puerto Rico, a remnant of the Spanish municipal system, a system of "Comisarios de Barrio"—Rural Ward Commissioners. These were ad honorem positions held by chosen citizens, who lived in the rural areas of Puerto Rico. They were the mayors' delegates and they acted as liaisons between the rural inhabitants and the municipal government offices, located in the urban areas. I may explain that in Puerto Rico we do not have separate governments for the urban areas and the rural areas. We do not have separate city and county governments. Our municipalities combine both urban and rural areas. The system of "Comisarios de Barrio"—Rural Ward Commissioners—has been dead for many years, as a natural result of the development of easy means of communication and transportation between town and country. We have 76 municipalities. The island is small. With our fine road system and inexpensive bus transportation, any person living in the rural areas can now come to the city with very little expense and in little time. So there have been no such *comisarios* for a long time.

However, old words cling. The city of San Juan, with about 500,000 inhabitants, extends over a wide area and includes many suburbs. Many people still call the municipal inspectors of the city of San Juan *comisarios*.

Again, there is reference in Mr. Jones' article to our civil service. I am proud to say that we have in Puerto Rico a very fine civil service law under an efficient personnel office. By the way, the chairman of the Puerto Rico Personnel Board is a distinguished and most respected citizen, Dr. Guillermo Barbosa, a member of the opposition party, the son of the founder of that party, an outstanding Puerto Rican.

I shall not dwell on other aspects of Mr. Jones' article, but I may state that it seems to me most unfortunate that his source of information in Puerto Rico has evidently misled him, and probably his lack of knowledge of the background and the community language of Puerto Rico has been a factor in his not getting an accurate picture of actual happenings in Puerto Rico.

Michael M. Martin, of Iowa City, Iowa,
Reports on His "Week in Washington"
Experience

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 18, 1963

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, one of the students from Iowa colleges to participate this year in the "Week in Washington" program which I sponsor in conjunction with the Iowa Center for Education in Politics, was Michael M. Martin, of Iowa City, Iowa, a student at the State University of Iowa.

Michael and his companion for the week, Loren Mitchell, of Estherville, Iowa, a student at Drake University, brought to 90 the number of "Week in Washington" students who have been the guests of Mrs. Schwengel and me since the start of the program in 1955.

The reports of each of these students have been testimony to the success of the program and have encouraged us to carry it on year after year. I am especially impressed with the report which Michael Martin has made on his experience. I feel that my colleagues will be interested in his keen observations and his appraisal of the activities with which he came in contact during his stay in the Capital.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I offer Michael Martin's report on his week in Washington:

WEEK IN WASHINGTON—AUGUST 18-24, 1963

(By Michael M. Martin, Republican, SUI)

In writing a report on my week in Washington I find myself faced with the problem of not knowing where to begin. An experience such as this provides one with so many varied and fond memories that it is difficult to achieve any sort of order in the telling. Nevertheless, I shall attempt to convey my impressions of our Nation's Capital and the workings of the Government as I saw it.

My partner, Loren Mitchell, and I were fortunate to be in Washington during a week in which so much important legislation was considered. So often the visitor to Washington feels cheated and confused because all he saw of Congress in action was the cursory consideration of a multitude of insignificant business. Told that Congress work is done in committees, he goes to a hearing and sees his elected representatives paying scant attention to some witness droning on about a matter of which the visitor knows little and cares less. We were doubly fortunate in that (1) the House spent most of the week in consideration of the foreign aid authorization bill, about which feelings were high and debate was correspondingly interesting, and (2) the Senate Foreign Relations and the Joint Atomic Energy Committees were taking testimony in open session about the nuclear test ban treaty.

In watching the debate in the House and in my talks with Mr. SCHWENGEL and others, I was impressed by several things. First, the quality of the debate was noticeably higher than I remembered at the State legislature, though it was seldom as it is popularly conceived. A speech particularly impressive to the galleries may have little effect on the floor, and vice versa. My observations lead me to the conclusion that lawmaking, including debate, is as much a matter of personalities as reason or eloquence. Let me cite a few examples:

1. After the Democrats had failed to defeat two of three Republican amendments offered—and appeared to be in grave danger of failing a third time—Mr. McCormack, who had up to that time refrained from participating, made a speech which regrouped the Democratic forces and led to an early adjournment, which gave the majority time to head off a Republican runaway with the bill.

2. Republican Representative ROSS ADAMS, of Indiana, was able to have adopted every amendment he presented because he was held in high regard on both sides of the aisle and because he presented measures which correctly represented the feelings of the majority. It was apparent that doing the proper groundwork—which includes good drafting, proper timing, and consultation with one's potential opposition, as well as per-